THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865 NO. 114

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 24.—Northern papers of the 21st received.

Gen. Hindman, while en route to Mexico, was shot by some person unknown.

Late advices from North Carolina represent Sherman's army marching on Goldsboro.

A junction with Schofield had not taken place.

A meeting of citizens of Wilmington on the 14th inst., was held at the Theatre. The meeting adopted resolutions recognizing the authority of the United States government. The stage was draped with the Union flag. The Mayor and others made speeches in favor of submission to the national authority.

The issue of passes to civilians to visit Grant's army has been suspended.

The "Herald" says there was intense excitement in the Gold Room and Stock Exchange on Tuesday. Gold closed at 157. The violent fluctuations of gold portends a general crash among merchants. The approaching storm has been heralded by several failures.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury, by an official circular, invites public attention to the act of Congress to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the army. He invites prompt and concerted measures to ensure success of the loan. He proposes to hypothecate fifty thousand bales of government cotton as collateral security for the sum required at government price, (twenty cents per pound,) giving the privilege of exportation. The security will be fifty per cent. in excess of the loan, in order to give advantage to the lenders and promote a speedy return of their money with a fair opportunity of profit.—Those who elect to take cotton at once in payment shall receive the same at the rate of fifteen cents per pound, with the right of exportation, free from all restrictions and conditions, except the duty of one-eighth per cent. per pound. The cotton will be delivered in Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi, at the option of the lender, at some place convenient for exportation. The Secretary requests prompt responses from institutions and persons liable to the tax imposed by the act of Congress, in order that the collection of the tax of one-fourth per cent. may be arrested if the required sum of three millions be successfully raised.

European News.

RICHMOND, March 23.—The Paris correspondent of the New York "Times," 3d, says the rebel diplomatic council which has been setting here for some days at the Grand Hotel broke up yesterday. The London "Index," the mouthpiece of the council, declares that there is no doubt, from the proceedings of the council at the Grand Hotel, that negotiations are now going on between Europe and the South which will give quite a new turn to affairs in America, and this statement of the rebel organ is printed this morning in the "Moniteur." The members of the council have also been heard to assert that there would be peace between the North and South, of course on the basis of separation, by the 1st of May. The same correspondent says we have unmistakable evidence that at no time since the commencement of the war has there been so little likelihood of the recognition of the Confederacy as now.

NORTHERN NEWS.

New York papers of the 18th have been received at Richmond.

The New York *Herald* has two pages filled with its army correspondence from Sherman, dated at Fayetteville on the 12th instant. The letters represent that Sherman has found plenty of provisons in the country along the route, and had left "thousands of bushels of corn on the road for want of transpotation." All the farmhouses from Savannah to Columbia from which the inhabitants had fled were burned. The correspondent says:

Think of this black swath extending from Barnwell to the coast, and figure upon the value of Southeastern South Carolina at the present day. Even the negroes were weary—afraid, in some instances, to trust themselves among the men who made this fearful work on the country. White table-clothes were suspended from windows, with "Have mercy on me!" for a legend; and the fiery spirit of South Carolina was tamed effectually.

The entrance to Columbia is described as a grand ovation to the "old flag." The fate of Winnsboro', South Carolina, the next town entered, is thus described:

General Slocum double-quicked the advance of his column into the village of Winnsboro' to save the town from the torch of his foragers.—Pardee's brigade, of Geary's division, was in advance, and every effort was made to beat the stragglers from the grand army into town.—They were not successful. *The town was pillaged and set fire* before any organized body of troops got in. All officers turned their attention to the fire, and arrested the progress of the flames. Generals Slocum, Williams, Geary, Pardee, Barnum, and all, worked with their hands, burned their whiskers and scorched their clothes, to prevent the repetition of Columbia scenes.

OCCUPATION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville is a twon of some four thousand inhabitants. The first man to come into the town was Captain Duncan, commanding the scouts and mounted men of the Army of Tennessee. He was repulsed by Hampton's cavalry, and himself taken prisoner. His party was reinforced by the foragers, and again attacked the place, taking it. Gneral Giles A. Smith's Fourth division, Seventeenth army corps, came up, also the head of General Slocum's column, and hoisted the flag at the market-house.

The Mayor surrendered the town to Colonel William E. Strong, of General Howard's staff; then to General Slocum, who had just arrived.

As the rebels were retreating over the river, they opened two guns on the town, and then fired the bridge, which was covered with rosin.

Fayetteville is garrisoned by General Slocum. The best of order and regularity reigns there.—The streets are patroled by guards, thus protecting life and property. Nothing has been destroyed, or is likely to be destroyed, except the arsenal and the office of the Fayetteville *Observer*—a lying, truculent sheet, that well deserves its fate.

KILPATRICK'S DEFEAT BY HAMPTON.

The letters could not well pass over the defeat of Kilpatrick by Hampton, but they try to cover it up as well as possible. It appears that Kilpatrick started, on the 9th, to "intercept" Hampton, who was protecting Hardee's rear, and getting in front of him, waited for him to come up, which he soon did. The letter says:

The attack was made in three columns.—Wheeler led the right, Hampton the centre, and Butler the left, and was perfectly irresistible.—Kilpatrick's first line, under Lieutenant Colonel Way, was actually ridden over; headquarters and artillery captured; and at one time the entire camp, including the entire staff, and Colonel Spencer, commanding the Third brigade, were in the enemy's possession. But General Kilpatrick made his escape, joined the brigade of Colonel Spencer, which was falling back on foot, stubbornly disputing every inch of ground. A large portion of the enemy halted in and about the camp for a moment to plunder. *This was fatal to him.* Little Kil's brave cavalry rallied, under the leadership of their tried commander, retook the hills upon the left, and then, with one wild shout, swept down upon the rebels, who were swarming about the captured artillery and Kilpatrick's former headquarters. In a moment the artillery was in their possession, and turned upon the enemy.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

NEWS TO US.—The Lynchburg *Virginian*, under the heading of "Good News from South Carolina," gives Gen. Lee's dispatch concerning the fight at Bentonsville. As Mr. Chucks would say, we beg leave most respectfully to insinuate that Bentonsville is in North Carolina, "a narrow strip of land lying between the States of Virginia and South Carolina," and blast your eyes, why didn't you know it. Take that—and that.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.—The *Confederate* publishes the following list of wounded officers who are quartered at the hospital in the house lately used as a residence by Dr. Heywood:

Brig Gen'l D H Reynolds, amputation of the left thigh.

Brig Gen'l E W Pettis, Lee's Corps, flesh wound in leg.

Col James Hagan, 3d Ala. cavalry, in left arm.

Col D L Keenan, 6th Fla., amputation of right leg.

Lieut Col J K Elliott, 38th Ala., contusion.

Maj W E Elliott, Gen'l Lee's staff, flesh wound.

Capt J M Bess, 32d Tennessee, slightly.

Capt B H Thornton, 55th Ga., slightly.

Capt J Brooks, 36th N C T, amputation of right arm.

Capt W D West, 19th Ark., in shoulder.

Lieut J P Hancock, 8th S C, flesh wound in arm.

Lieut John Middleton, 1st S C Artillery, slightly.

Lieut A D Riggins, 28th Ga., in right leg.

Lieut H C Coffey, 55th N C T, contusion.

Lieut E S Seals, 10th S C, gunshot.

Lieut G Boykin, 6th Georgia, in arm.

Lieut F M Carroll, 61st N C, in head, slight.

Lieut J N Dellahite, 1st Miss Battalion, left shoulder.

Lieut W J Miller, 45th Tennessee, in jaw.

Lieut C W Gray, 63th Georgia, in leg.

Lieut J C Boyer, 2d Ark., left thigh.

Lieut L Pope, 4th Ark., right ankle.

Lieut M D Park, 5th Ark., in neck.

Lieut J A Kelly, 36th N. C, left arm.

Lieut C C Gunn, 6th Fla., left thigh.

Lieut S S S McCawley, 10th N C, in side.

Lieut T J Kirk, 65th Georgia, in wrist.

Lieut Albert Livingston, 3d Fla., in knee.

WOUNDED.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* says:

A friend furnishes us with the following list of casualties in company K, 42d N. C. Regiment, Kirkland's brigade, in the fight of March 10th, near Kinston:

Killed: Private Joshua Helms. Wounded and left in the enemy's line: Privates Ezekiel and Collit and Kinney Helms. Captured: Sergeant Wm. Hicks, Wm. J. Price, Wm. S. Bynum, Herbert J. Minor, privates Vernon Alexander, Wiley Barlow, Wm. L. Dula, Thos. C. Dula, J. Hugh Foster, Eli W. Helms, Uriah Helms, Hosea Helms, Franklin Mabaley, Alexander Martin, Wesly Myers, Ansel Privett and John Scott.

Captured in the fight of March 8th: Private Noah Penny.

GOLD.—The Charlotte papers say that gold is selling in that place at 60. Here it is about 75.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

in the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

in the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 15, 1864.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file in each company: *Provided, however,* that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt the commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operatives in factories and founderies, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided,* all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided,* that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further,* that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

L. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 28, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
January 28, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to these officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Niter and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to these officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.
Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&wtf

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
RALEIGH March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. B. PIERCE,
March 6-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

48 x 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with
10 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with robes;
7 Window frames—without robes;
24 [illegible] Glass, 10 x 12.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work will [illegible] the material prepared for a large, fine building and nothing but flooring, weatherboarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two sets Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scraps and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.
March 15 td TARPLEY & YARBROUGH.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 10-td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst, he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY B. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the Interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. H. HARRISON,
mar 2-dtf Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. E. HOOPER,
March 8-2tw Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.
mar6-dlt wlt St. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James G. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES G. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-2oaw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAken for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having watches in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
March 23-3t

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm E Finch Feb 2 tf

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or handing them to the office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	[illegible]	One week	[illegible]
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	[illegible]	One month	120 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and advertisements [illegible] charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged [illegible] a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
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APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville Street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H E HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W B PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
Magnolia, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1864 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Sept 30- RALEIGH N C

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY [illegible]
[illegible]
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

[illegible]

The situation, so far as we have heard, remains about the same. Yesterday everything seemed quiet about the City. We hardly heard a rumor, and if we did we didn't listen to it. We have no use for rumors.

THE BATTLE OF AVERASBORO.

The South Carolinian gives the following interesting [illegible] account [illegible]:

A more gallant stand has not been made during the war than that maintained by a handful of [illegible] army at Averasboro, N. C., on Thursday, the 16th of March. Since the evacuation of [illegible], Gen. Hardee has been hurrying forward to effect a junction with the remainder of the troops under Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and since the 1st of March, the enemy have been close upon his rear. More or less of skirmishing has attended his progress since leaving Cheraw, and able generalship alone enabled him to avoid a battle in which the superior numbers of the Federals would give Sherman every advantage.

On Wednesday last, however, the bad condition of the roads, the proximity of the enemy, their evident intention to force a fight, and other circumstances, combined to induce General Hardee to make a stand. His army was then about four miles from Averasboro, in the vicinity of what is known as Smith's farm. Colonel Rhett with his brigade of South Carolina Regulars, (consisting of the 1st Artillery, 1st Infantry, and Lucas' battalion of Heavy Artillery, but acting as infantry, and a portion of the Beaufort and de Gardeaux Light Artillery) constituted the rear guard.

Skirmishing and sharp-shooting commenced about noon, and our troops at once set to work in throwing up such slight entrenchments as the means at hand permitted. A few rails here, logs there, and a bunch of limbs sprinkled with dirt was all that could be had to answer the temporary purpose. On this day no determined advance was made by the enemy. Our own army, however, lost one of its bravest and most promising officers, Col. Rhett, commanding the rear guard. Impelled by that restless energy which characterized him while in command of Fort Sumter, and a desire to know personally the condition of affairs in his front, he made a personal reconnoissance beyond our picket lines, and near those of the foe. This fearless exposure may have provoked a fatal shot, or led to his capture. He never returned—and the word "missing," now written against his name, calls up the most painful apprehensions.

Daylight, on Thursday, revealed the enemy in position, and evidently about to give battle. Our own troops were in line behind their works—if they may be dignified by such a name—and with eagerness awaited the onset. [illegible] our right front was a large field; [illegible] our left a dense undergrowth of small pines limited the view. Col. Butler, of the [illegible] Infantry, was in command of the brigade, and Lieut. Col. Dubreville commanded that regiment.

Skirmishing commenced at an early hour along the entire line, and about seven o'clock the enemy attacked our left in force. The men met it splendidly. Disciplined like the regulars of the old army, and for more than a year and a half daily and nightly under the fire of the Federal artillery on Sumter and on Sullivan's and James' Islands, they had become inured to danger and hardship; but this was their first meeting with their old adversaries on the open field, and one for which they had longed without ceasing. The manner in which they availed themselves of this, the first opportunity to prove their mettle, testified their earnest purpose. The Federals might as well have struck a solid wall. Until ordered to fall back, the men stood in their places, receiving and returning the battle fire, with cheeks unblanched. Two divisions of Slocum's corps, Kilpatrick's cavalry, and superior numbers of artillery were in the front, pressing with all their might, but our lines remained intact. Three of our light 12 pounder guns added to the effectiveness of our defence. One of these belonging to Le Gardeaux's battery, planted on our right, assisted to check the enemy there, but in a short time the latter brought up a battery, and within five hundred yards opened upon this single piece, what is described to us as a perfect "hail storm of fire." Horses and men went down before the tornado until but one of each remained, and the gun was then abandoned to its fate.

Failing to produce any effect on the left, the attack was transferred to the right flank. Here we had no defences, and by reason of the paucity of numbers, could only meet the right combinations of the enemy with a line of skirmishers consisting of four companies. For a time these held an entire brigade in check, but the latter finally charged, broke through, and forced us to fall back. Simultaneously the Federals attacked our right front, and thus, between the triangular fire, it became necessary to abandon the first line. In so doing, many of our wounded fell into the hands of the Federals.

It was now about half past two o'clock, p. m. Falling back half a mile, our forces occupied a second line, and met a brigade in reserve, under command of General Stephen Elliott. Here the fight was again obstinately renewed and contested; but the enemy, sweeping around our right flank, compelled, in the course of the afternoon, an abandonment of the second line and a retreat to the third. The Federals had been worried and exhausted, had lost heavily in killed and wounded, and the bold front presented at the third line, with its flanks protected by swamps, compelled them to desist from further operations. The battle there ceased. No further attempt was made to press our columns, and our march to concentrate has since been unimpeded.

The losses of the enemy, reported by their prisoners, of whom a few were taken, are from 1,500 to 2,500. Our own will not exceed five hundred.

Lt. Col. Edward Mallett was killed in the battle of Bentonsville.

John Curtis, Dixon's Battery, 13th Battalion N. C. Troops, was mortally wounded on Sunday [illegible] and died on Thursday. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. M. A. Curtis, of Hillsboro'.

[illegible] THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[illegible]—The result of the "Peace Commission" [illegible] hopes of [illegible] who have [illegible] an honorable [illegible] over by [illegible] ed. The enemy, after drawing us into a conference, abruptly terminated it by insisting upon terms which they well knew we could never accept. Our absolute surrender and submission to the will of the conqueror are the only conditions vouchsafed by our arrogant foe. We are told that if we will lay down our arms, and place our liberties, property and domestic institutions at the feet of President Lincoln, that he will be merciful to us! Upon his clemency we must rely to save us from universal [illegible] and extermination! [illegible] these are the conditions upon which the people of the sovereign States composing the Confederacy may be allowed to do—what? To return into "the Union" from which they solemnly and deliberately withdrew themselves because their interests and their honor required it, and their repugnance to which four years of remorseless and cruel war have served but to intensify! Thanks be to God, who controls and overrules the counsels of men, the haughty insolence of our enemies, which they hoped would intimidate and break the spirit of our people, is producing the very contrary effect! From every part of the country there comes up in response a shout of mingled indignation and defiance!

A noble enthusiasm re-animates our gallant army, who have been battling so long for freedom and independence! Let us all be united now. Let there be no parties or factions among us. Let us rise to the height of the great occasion. Let us all be willing to spend and be spent in the cause of our country. Let us contribute freely all that we have, if need be, to carry on the war until our triumph is secured.— Let us take fraternal counsel together, and calmly consider our condition and prospects. Such a survey, we believe, must tend to re-assure and encourage even the least sanguine. We have, it is true, recently met with serious disasters.— Our fortitude is being severely tried. We have suffered much, and must be prepared to suffer more, in the cause for which we are struggling. Is the cause worth the sacrifice? To answer correctly we must constantly keep in mind the end for which we are contending. What is our object in this war? The establishment of our independence, through which alone can to be secured the sovereignty of the States and the right of self-government. What is the alternative? Our subjugation as a people! Is it possible to over-estimate the horrors of this terrible alternative? Can the imagination over-color the picture which would be presented in the event of our failure? If we fail, not only political degradation, but social humiliation must be our wretched lot. We would not only be political vassals, but social serfs. An enemy that has shown himself destitute of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature, and whose worst passions are embittered and inflamed against us, would assume the absolute control of our political and social destinies. In vain would a proud, though vanquished, people look even for that mercy which the conquered receive from a generous foe. Those "State Rights" which we have been taught to prize so dearly as the greatest bulwarks of constitutional liberty, and which, from the earliest period of our history, we have so jealously guarded, would be annihilated. The Confederate States would be held as conquered provinces by the despotic government at Washington. They would be kept in subjugation by the stern hand of military power, as Venetia and Lombardy have been held by Austria—as Poland is held by the Russian Czar. Not only would we be deprived of every political franchise dear to freemen, but socially we would be degraded to the level of slaves; if, indeed, the refinement of malice in our enemies did not induce them to elevate the negro slave above his former master. Not only would the property and estates of vanquished "rebels" be confiscated, but they would be divided and distributed among our African bondsmen. But why pursue the hideous picture further? Southern manhood revolts at the bare idea of the spectacle presented. Can you think of it unmoved? Can property—can life itself— be so dear to you as to allow you to weigh them for one moment against degradation so abject— against misery so profound? We do not, and cannot, believe it. If the proud memories and traditions of our first great revolution do not nerve you to eternal resistance to such a consummation—nor the example of our forefathers, who wrestled for the independence they bequeathed to us during seven long years of suffering greater than we have endured—let not the precious blood that has been already shed by our bravest and best in the present struggle cry out to us from our yet reeking soil in vain! Fruitlessly, indeed, have these sons and brothers—martyrs of liberty—bled and died, if we falter now in the path which they have illumined before us!

In the Revolution of '76 our armies and our people suffered far more than we have done.— Our cities then were almost all in the hands of the British, and we were entirely cut off from all supplies from abroad, while our facilities for producing them were infinitely less than they now are. Greene tells us that the battle of Eutaw was won by men who had scarcely shoes to their feet or shirts to their backs. They protected their shoulders from being galled by the bands of their cross-belts, by bunches of moss or tufts of grass. A detachment marching to Greene's assistance passed through a region so swept by both armies that they were compelled to subsist on green peaches as their only diet. There was scarcely any salt for fifteen months, and when obtained, it had to be used sparingly, mixed with hickory ashes. We need but allude to the terrible winter which Washington passed at Valley Forge, with an army unpaid, half starved and half naked, and shoeless, to convince us that much as our own brave soldiers are now enduring, their fathers, for a like cause, endured far more. Washington did not then despair. Lee does not now despair of the final triumph of a righteous cause. Why should we be doubtful— much less despondent—of our ultimate success?

The extent of our territory—the food-producing capacity of our soil—the amount and character of our population—are elements of strength which, carefully husbanded and wisely employed, are amply sufficient to insure our final triumph. The passage of hostile armies through our country, though productive of great suffering to our people and great pecuniary loss, gives the enemy no permanent advantage or foothold. [illegible] a country [illegible] civil [illegible] by a conflicting [illegible] another, to which [illegible] yield a temporary or enforced [illegible]. The passage of hostile armies through our territory cannot produce this result. Permanent garrisons would have to be stationed at a sufficient number of points to strangle all civil government before it could be pretended, even by the United States government itself, that its authority was extended over these States. How many garrisons would it require? How many hundred thousand soldiers would suffice to suppress the civil governments of all the States of this Confederacy, and to establish over them, even in name and form, the authority of the United States? In a geographical point of view, therefore, it may be asserted that the conquest of these Confederate States is impracticable.

If we consider the food-producing capacity of our soil we need feel no apprehensions as to our ability to feed the people and any army we may put into the field. It is needless to go into detail or adduce statistics in proof of this. It is obvious to every well-informed mind. Although the occupation by the enemy, and his ruthless policy of destroying the harvests, granaries and agricultural implements of our people, wherever he moves, has undoubtedly diminished the amount of our cereals; still, in view of the fact that in every State, without exception, its agricultural labor has been devoted almost exclusively to the raising of breadstuffs, while before the war it was mainly devoted to the production of cotton, tobacco and other exports, it is impossible to doubt that there is an ample supply of food in the country. It is true that the deportation of our slaves by the enemy, and the barbarous policy of arming them against us—a policy reprobated by all authorities on ethics or international law—has considerably diminished our agricultural labor. But when we reflect that, in 1860, our exports— almost entirely the products of slave labor— amounted to ($250,000,000) two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, it may be safely assumed that our slaves, though reduced in numbers, are fully equal to the task of feeding both the population at home and the army in the field. Our transportation, it is true, is defective and inadequate, but this may be infinitely improved by more energetic efforts and more thorough and systematic organization. We cannot believe, therefore, that on our bountiful soil, so highly blessed by nature, there is any danger of our failing in this great contest for want of food—of our being starved into submission to the hateful yoke of the conqueror!

But if we look to the amount and character of our population, we see especial reason why we should be encouraged to hope for—nay, to be assured of—our ultimate success. No people of our number can be subjugated, unless false and recreant to themselves, their courage, faith and fortitude fail them.

We have upon our rolls a very large army of veteran soldiers. It is true—and it is a sad truth to confess—that the number present for duty is terribly disproportioned to the entire aggregate. This is too notorious for concealment —and we have no desire to conceal anything.— We wish to speak frankly and truthfully to you of the actual condition of things. The number of absentees from your armies has been a fruitful cause of disaster. On many a hard fought field the tide of success would have turned overwhelmingly in our favor had all been present when duty required to participate in the strife. We will not stop to enquire into the causes of an evil which we have so much reason to deplore. The remedy is partly in the hands of Congress, and it is our province to apply it. But it is partly, also, in yours; and we appeal to you to use it. Let every good citizen frown down upon and indignantly discountenance, all evasion of military duty—whether temporary or permanent —no matter how plausible the pretext or palliating the reason.

No duty, in this crisis of our affairs, can be more imperative than to fight for one's country, family and home. Let no skulker, deserter or absentee without leave, from the army, be tolerated in any community. Let the reproachful glance of our women, between whose honor and the brutal foe our noble army stands as a flaming sword, drive him back to the field. With proper officers, strict discipline, and an elevated tone of public opinion throughout the country, desertion and absenteeism in the army can be arrested, and all men liable to military duty put into, and kept in, the ranks of our armies. If this be effected, we can maintain in the field a force sufficient to defy subjugation.

But it is in the character of our population, especially, that we find those elements of strength which impress us with the conviction that we never can be conquered. Our people are peculiarly military in their characteristics. Better soldiers than those in our army history has never shown. They have endured extreme hardships and suffering with a fortitude, and fought against constant odds with a gallantry, that has earned the gratitude of their country and extorted the admiration of the world. But, in addition to their military attributes, our people are prominently of a proud and haughty spirit, and deeply imbued with the love of constitutional freedom. It belongs to their race and lineage; and, as Burke long ago remarked, their relation to the servile race in contact with them has intensified the feeling and invested this love of liberty with a sentiment of personal privilege. To suppose that a people with such military, political and social characteristics will ever voluntarily submit to be ruled by any other government than one of their own choice, is too insulting to their pride to be entertained for a moment. And to doubt their capacity to achieve independence and maintain themselves as a separate Power among the nations of the earth, is to close our eyes to all the teachings of history—to ignore the proof which our own forefathers have stamped upon its pages—to believe that human nature has changed, or that we are a degenerate race, unworthy descendants of our revolutionary sires!

The appointment by the President of General Lee as "General-in-Chief" has done much to restore confidence to the country and to reinspire the army. All feel that we may safely repose this weighty trust and responsibility in that great soldier and devoted patriot. All feel that we may lean upon him as our tower of strength. All feel that his courage and [illegible] purpose, his military skill and wise judgement, will enable him to wield our armies with the maximum efficiency and [illegible]. May [illegible] for the great [illegible] which a country [illegible] have called [illegible].

To provide means for carrying on the war, Congress has been compelled to impose upon the country a heavy burthen of taxation. But, heavy as it is, it is not too heavy for the country to bear, and not heavier than our wants imperatively demand. It is impossible to maintain the mighty contest in which we are engaged without vast expenditures of money. Money can only be raised by loans or taxation. Our condition does not enable us to do the former. We must of necessity, therefore, resort to the latter. We appeal to you with confidence to submit cheerfully to the burthens which the defence of your country, your homes and your liberties renders necessary. To contribute according to his means to that defence is as much an obligation upon the citizen as it is to peril his life upon the battlefield.

Let us, then, fellow-countrymen, tread the plain path of duty. No nation that has trod it faithfully and fearlessly ever, in the world's history, has stumbled and fallen. "Nations," says Burke, "never are murdered—they commit suicide." Let us not be guilty of the folly and the crime of self-destruction. Let us show the fortitude, endurance and courage that belong to our race, and neither the brute force of our enemy's arms, nor the subtle poison of his lips, can extinguish the life of this Confederacy, breathed into it by the sovereign States which created it.

The people of the United States are becoming weary of this war. The foreign material for their armies is beginning to fail them. The mutterings of discontent at the prospect of a further draft upon their home population are beginning to be heard in their great cities. The prospect of war, indefinitely prolonged, is alarming their capitalists. Public credit must, sooner or later, collapse under the burthen of expenditures, the magnitude of which the most skillful financier cannot venture to predict. The debt of the United States is equal to the national debt of England, which has been accumulating since the revolution of 1688. The interest on this debt is six per cent., while the interest on the English debt is only three per cent. It has been computed that the interest on the debt of the United States, together with the amount necessary to carry on its Government (even were the war at an end,) would not fall much short of *five hundred millions per annum!*—a sum affirmed to be greater than the entire annual wealth of the Northern States. While a people, in self defence, may submit cheerfully to any privations and sufferings—to any sacrifices of treasure and of blood —there is a limit beyond which a country, waging a war of aggression and conquest, will not go. We cannot stop this war without degradation, ruin, dishonor. Our enemies can have peace at any time by abandoning their wicked attempt at our subjugation, and allowing us to govern ourselves in accordance with those great principles for which their fathers and ours fought side by side.

Considered, therefore, in every point of view, it is impossible to believe that the people of the Confederate States will ever incur subjugation, or accept submission as the result of the great struggle in which we are engaged. Neither is it possible to believe that these States, compelled by long years of unjust and unconstitutional action towards them by the Northern States to withdraw from political union with them, can ever be tempted by any promises, or so-called "guarantees," to again unite themselves with them under a common government. Forced into this revolution by their faithless disregard of the obligations of the constitutional compact, and by the selfish and sectional legislation which they fastened upon us, what, in the course of this war, has occurred to change our opinion as to their character and purposes? The barbarity and unrelenting ferocity which has characterized their conduct of it has excited the indignant wonder of the world. Falsehood, duplicity and mean cunning marked their course in its inauguration —and, in its progress, every article of low diplomacy and persistent misrepresentation has been resorted to by them to lessen us in the estimation of mankind. Our struggle for the right of self-government—which they themselves have always declared to be inalienable—has been held up to the world as a contest for the maintenance of African slavery—a purely State institution, over which neither the Confederate States Government nor the United States Government has any constitutional control. To prevent foreign nations from according to us that recognization to which we were entitled by public law, and even the very language of existing treaties—a recognition which they have themselves accorded to other countries on far more slender grounds—they have deliberately falsified accounts of military operations and our capacity and resources for continuing the contest. A war which has been carried on for four years with ever varying fortunes, their Minister of State has again and again assured foreign Powers could not possibly be waged by us for more than two or three months. And, after all their insolent boasts of their power to crush us, they have been compelled to resort to foreign enlistments and the arming of our captured slaves in order to fill up the ranks of their armies. In spite of these practices—winked at, if not countenanced, by European Powers—they have practically confessed their inability to vanquish us in regular warfare by the inhuman policy of destroying the dwellings, the food and the agricultural implements of our non-combatant population; thus endeavoring, by the starvation of their wives and children, to break the indomitable spirit of our soldiers.

In the invasion of our soil neither private property, nor age, nor sex, has been spared from the rapacity and brutal passions of their mercenary legions.

Whenever they have passed over the surface of our fair land, the blackness of desolation has marked their path; and such barbarous devastation has been their devilish boast. Public records have been destroyed—institutions of learning—public and private libraries—pillaged or burnt, and the temples of God sacrilegiously defiled.

Fellow-countrymen, will you, can you, ever submit to be ruled by such a people? Can you ever join hands with them in fraternal union? Can you, with all these things freshly before you,—daily occurring on your native soil—ever [illegible] of your [illegible] of your wives and daughters? Never! A dark crimson stream divides you, which all the skill of legislation can never bridge over. The Southern people have determined to be free and independent, and if their fortune and courage do not fail them, it is impossible to doubt the issue.— But there must be no halting—no hesitation— in the only path that leads to the goal. We must prove to our enemy, and prove to the world, that we cannot be conquered. We must convince them that, though our soil may be overrun, the faith of our people in the great cause for which they are contending is unbroken— their determination unchanged—their will invincible. Let us emulate the example of the Russian people when invaded by the grand army of Napoleon. Let us be willing to make any and every sacrifice, and consider it but a mete offering on the altar of our country. By the light of the blazing ruin of what had once been a proud palace, Napoleon read this inscription, Rostopchin had affixed to his gate:

"Frenchmen! I have spent eighty years in embellishing this residence. Here I have lived happily in the bosom of my family. The inhabitants of this estate, numbering seventeen hundred and twenty persons, have quited it at your approach, and I have, with my own hands, fired my beloved home to prevent its polution by your presence?

Shall our patriotism be colder and more calculating than that of the subjects of a despotic ruler? Have we less reason to resist—less reason to detest—the invading armies of the North than the Russians had to oppose and hate the French? Our enemies, with a boastful insolence unparalleled in the history of modern civilized warfare, have threatened not only our subjugation, but some of them have announced their determination, if successful in this struggle, to deport our entire white population and supplant it with a new population drawn from their own territory and from European countries! While such a threat may well excite our ridicule and contempt, the devilish spirit which prompts it must provoke in us an indignation that would render the feeblest people invincible! Think of it!—

That we, the descendants of a brave ancestry, who wrested from a powerful nation, by force of arms, the country which we inhabit—bequeathed to us by them, and upon which we have been born and reared—that we should be uprooted from it, and an alien population planted in our stead—is a thought that should inspire us with undying hostility to an enemy base enough even to have conceived it. Every motive, then, of honor and self-interest—of patriotism and of domestic affection—every sentiment of manhood and self-respect—unite in nerving us to resist, to the last extremity, our cruel invaders. Success gives us a country and a proud position among the nations of the earth. Failure makes us the vassals of an arrogant people, secretly, if not openly, hated by the most enlightened and elevated portions of mankind. Success records us forever in letters of light upon one of the most glorious pages of history. Failure will compel us to drink the cup of humiliation even to the bitter dregs—of having the history of our struggle written by New England historians! Success is within our reach. We have toiled and panted onwards nearly to the goal. We have almost grasped the costly prize of independence—never won except through anguish and blood. The crown stands ready to encircle the fair brow of our young Republic. The shades of our martyred heroes hover over us and beckon us on. The tearful entreaties of our mothers, wives and daughters to save them from nameless horrors urge us forward. Will we pause? Can we falter? Will we allow the weapons which the God of Battles has so often directed to the smiting of the despoilers of our homes now to drop from our nerveless hands? Shall we be discouraged by the superior numbers of the enemy?

"The battle to the strong
Is not given,
While the Judge of Right and Wrong
Sits in Heaven!
The God of David still
Guides the pebble at his will,
There are giants yet to kill!
Wrongs unshriven!"

But the enemy has already put forth his utmost, gigantic efforts. He has trained his energies to their greatest tension. He has taxed his resources to their utmost limit. He is almost spent, and breathless with his tremendous exertions. Let us stand firm. Let us be calm and resolute. Let us show that our faith in our cause, and in His guidance, who shapes the destinies of nations, "is fixed and cannot move." In that faith, and in humble reliance on that guidance, let us hope all things—endure all things—and when we strike the invaders of our country, let Religion, Patriotism, Love, Honor, noble Pride,—every sentiment sacred to the heart of man,—nerve our arms and give vigor to the blow! Thus shall we conquer the peace for which we all so ardently yearn! Thus shall we make the memories of our slaughtered sons and brothers glorious and immortal! Thus shall we compell the nations of the earth to receive and welcome us among them! Thus shall we make the plow and the reaping hook replace the cannon and the sword, and our ravaged fields smile once more with teeming harvest! Thus shall we return our devoted soldiers to their long abandoned homes, and enable our people once more to sit, each under his own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid! Thus shall we make our children, and our children's children to the remotest generation, rise up and call us blessed! Thus, and thus only, shall peace and independence—one and inseparable— spread their broad wings above us, and plenty, prosperity and happiness reign throughout our native land.

DR. R. F. ARRINGTON,
HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE FROM EXCHANGE Hotel to his residence on Hillsboro' Street.
March 25-tf

Headquarters Post,
Raleigh, March 23, 1865.

COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THESE Headquarters of numerous scoundrels who are impressing horses from citizens of this vicinity. This notice is to warn all of the lawlessness and utter want of authority of any one to impress stock, except Maj. A. L. Landis, Inspector of Field Transportation. He is acting under orders from Gen. Johnston. I advise all citizens either to shoot down all other parties attempting to impress their stock, or else bring them to these Headquarters. The former course is preferable.

D. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding.
March 24-6t